VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 28 1865.

violin.

NO. 451.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO. At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable

Our terms for advertising in the Somi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as libital as in any of the newspapers published in the wost.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON.

Offics on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,

FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, KY.

A LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Rogulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. Ho would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each natient with the price. charge assortment from which to select, thereby chabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold! LD GOLD of overy description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MAR-shal General's office, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865... Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proc-

lamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such desorters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-

"A PROCLAMATION.

days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be doemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizen-ship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any ahip and their rights to become entrance, and their rights to become entrance, and their rights to become entrance, and their rights of profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go heyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or navalservice, to avoid any draft in the military or navalservice, to avoid any draft in the military or navalservice, and the good natured woman determined to yond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or navalsorvice, duly ordered, shall he liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aferesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their eriginal term of culistment. "New, therefore, he it known that I, ABBAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United Statos, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, re-

viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, en condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and servo the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lest

by descriien.
"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hand and be affixed.

this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States on the United States of the Independence of the United States on the United States of the Independence of of the I

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

"William II. Sewarn,
"Sectary of State."
The records and returns of these deserters will for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters ar-rested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Preclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to he separately stated on the report to this office. The Secretary of War directs that no reward ho paid for the arrest of deserters who may he arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order

by the District Provost Marshals. JAS. B. FAY,

March 21, 1864.--sw6t.

FOR SALE.

Y thereugh-bred Race Stallion, BOBJOHN-SON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lax, by Wagner, out of Butterdy, by Sumpter, out of

I have also other Thorough-hred Stock, both young and old, which I will sell low for cash.

April 4-3t.

*Frankfort Commonwealth copy three times and send account to this office for payment .- Obs.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, March 28, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of May next, at 10 o'cleck, when seven Directors for the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches will be elected.

By order of the Board J. B. TEMPLE, March 28-td.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

ILERE will he a meeting of the Stock Hold-ers of this Company, in Frankfort, at the ars of this Company, in Flankton, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at ½ past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock "But how did you think to get your livestors to the last."

S. C. BULL,

Treasnrer.

MISCELLANY.

My Neighbor's Wife.

We are taught to love; from childhood's years
'Twas stamped upon my mind;
My carliest article of faith
Was love for buman kind;
To love my neighbor as myself

Is Christian-like they say; And if I love my neighbor's wife, How can I help it pray?

The Golden rule I strive to heed

Wherever I may be,
And do to others as I would
That they should do to me;
And so one day, I thought 'twere well
If I this precept tried,
And filled with generous thoughts, I took
My neighbor's wife to ride.

But all! this kind and simple act, Gave rise to slanders high;
A hest of furious tongues assailed

My neighbor's wife and I. We're taught to share with liberal bearts
The blessings that we prize -To smile with others when they smile, And dry the mourner's eyes.

And when one day I chanced to find My neighbor's wife in tears, I whispered werds of sympathy,

Within her listening ear;
I drew her trembling form to mine, And kissed her tears away; The act was seen; and lol there was The very deuce to pay.

Alas I alas I 'tis passing strange-I'm sure I can't see through it; I'm told to love with all my heart,

Then hlamed because I do it:
The precept that I learned in youth,
Will cling to me through life:
I try to love my neighber, and
I'm oure I love his wife.

How Geo. Neumark Sung his Hymn for the Church of Christ,

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the currolling and calling on the national forces, and for other parpesss,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentions."

In the United of Chirist, voice that "B fice destruction of the narrowest and filthiest lanes of Hamburg. No one visited him, and all that the people of the house knew of him was that for the most part of every day he played his violoneello with such skill and expression that they thronged round his door to catch the music. the music.

His custom was to go out about mid-day and dine in a low restaurant frequented by

have no fever; but I am ill-very ill.

"Surely, then you ought to go to bed?" "No," he replied quickly and blushed

deeply. doh, but you must," cried Mistress Johave hereunto set my hand and hunnsen, boldly. "Now just allow me. I'm eaused the seal of the United States to an old woman, old enough to be your mother, and I will just see that your hed is all

It was too late, however, for the good woman had already seen that there was nothing but a bag of straw and that same shabby mantle in which he made the evening

"My good woman," said Neumark quicky, "you are perhaps afraid that I will not pay the next rent; but make yourself easy; am poor, but honorable It is sometimes hard enough, but I have never been left it. utterly destitute yet.

age, "we have hut little ourselves, but some-times more than enough—as for instance, to I tell thee, I might almost as well pawn day; and as you have not been out, if you my soul as it. Wouldst thou have my would allow me-

The young man colored deeply again, rose from his seat, walked up and down the room, and then, with apparent effort, said, You are right. I have not eaten to-day

Without waiting for another word, the landlady had left the room, and in a few minutes returned laden with dinner.

"You must not lake it ill," she began, when dinner was over, "hut you are surely not a native of our town. Do you not know

any one here? No one. I am a stranger, and you are the first person that has spoken to me kindly.

May God bless you! Well, now, if it would not be rude. I are you? What is your name? Where do the place was given to another. you come from? What is your business? Are you a musician? Are your parents alive? What are you doing in Hamburg?'

Breathless, rather than exhausted, she stopped, and the young man, smiling at his fiddle away. good-natured catechist, began: "My name is George Neumark." My parents were poor lownstolk of Muhlhausen, and are both no one but you. Give me but thirty "shi dead. I was born there nine-and-twenty years ago, on the 16th of March, 1821 There have been hard times ever since, and I have had to eat, and often first to seek, my daily bread with tears. Yet I must not be a pennyworth of wood

I made a fatal mistake, since both by dispo- pound.'

at two-and-twenty, I went to Konigsburg to study law. It was far to journey, but I fled from the hideous strife that wasted my fatherland. I avoided the horrors of war, but farthing, and I was a beggar."
"My poor man! Did not that leave you

I strove in the great city, without friend or help, my heart sank; but the dear God had ing at his violoncello, while the tears rolled mercy on me, and if I hore the cross, I lived silently down his cheeks.

Neumark made no answer. He was gazing at his violoncello, while the tears rolled continues to manufacture well in hody and soul.'

some readiness in playing the violoncello, and by these I found many friends and benefactors, who helped me indeed sparingly

you came here?"

"No," he answered, sighing heavily. "Af ter five years I went to Dantzig, in the hope of earning bread there, and finding that a false hope, went on to Thorn, and there suc ceeded beyond my expectations. God brought to me many a dear soul that t ok me for friend and brother. But for all that I could find no official position, and so I determined at last to seek in my native lown what was denied me elsewhere. Hamburg lay in my way, and as I passed through it a voice seem ed to say to me—'Abide here, and God will supply thee.' But it must have been the roice of my own will; for you know now that things are not bright with me here.' "But tell me," said the landlady, "what of shop, and began a tune so exquisitely soft fice do you seck?

ce do you seck?"

that the Jew listened in spite of himself. A

vs.

"If it were God's will, I could carn my few more strains, and he sang to his own Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants, bread at scrivening, or a clerkship of any melody two stanzas of the hymn:

"Then you are not a musician?" "Well, I am, and I am not. I can play a little, but for my own pleasure, not to win bread. This violin is my only friend in the

"But how do you live?" derful goodness and mercy of good to me in all my misery. It is true I have nothing le't but this dear old violin. But you know Mr. Siebert? He has a clerkship vacant, said he is to answer my application to-day. I believe it is time for me to be with him, so you

han. Put it in the corner there behind the clothes, where no body will see it. Now what will you give me for it?" Nathan took it up examined it on every ide, and said, as he laid it down-

"What will I give you? It is for two pence worth of wood and a couple of old strings? I have seen fiddles with silver and own, and sobbing with kindred grief. nother-of-pearl; but there is nothing here out lamber.

"Hear me," said Neumark. ive years I hoarded, farthing by farthing, full five years I suffered hunger and pain, hefore, I had the five pounds that bought this instrument. Lend me two on You shall have three should I ever re-

The Jew tlung up his hands.
"Two pounds! Hear him! pounds for a pennyworth of wood! What am I to do with it, if you won't redeem

"Nathan"-and the young man spoke low Mr. Neumark," she replied, with some and strong—"you don't know how my hesitation, and alter mustering all her cour whole soul is in this violin. It is my last

"Why not? And if you did not redeem it t would be minc. But what would the Jew lo with your soul?'

"Hush, Jew. Yet the fault was my own The Saviour whom thy people crucified has redeemed my soul, and I am His. I spoke in the lightness of despair. But I am His and He will never suffer me to want. It is dearest. But He will help me. I will pay thee back.'

"Young man, you will not deceive me with these vain hopes. The last time, did

"Siebert? Yes: I went to him at his would like to ask you some questions. Who own hour, and he said I came too late; time were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Ushto bear the penalty of the conduct of oti-"I deal with you and not with others," re-

turned the Jew, coldly. "Take your great "Nathan, you know I am a stranger her?. Remember when you were a stranger, and the Christian helped the Jew. I know

"Thirty shillings! Have I not said already that no merchant can give thirty shillings for "Thou art a hard and cruel man." with these words Neumark snatched up his

beloved violoncello and rushed out of the

sition and from love to my Savior I am a "Thirty shillings, Nathan. To-morrow man of peace, and cannot take to those quar-rels and processes. II ad I understood my live? Have mercy."

God's will when I commenced those studies, "I have sworn that I will not give thirty it had been better. But to continue my sto-ry. For ten years I had suffered hunger and thirst at the Latin school at Schleasin note, with a penny interest on every floring. gin, a little town in the neighborhood of my for eight days, and for the next week two birthplace, where I learned that the wisdom pence, and if you cannot pay me then, it is of this world will not bring me bread. Then, mine. Now, what am I to do with this great piece of wood?"

"It is hard; but I must suhmit. May God have mercy on mc.'

"He is a good and faithful God, the God only to fall into the equal horror of fire, and of my fathers, and he helped me much, or I soon lost by the flames all I had to the last I could not afford to lose by such hargains farthing, and I was a beggar."

as this. Twelve pence and four and twenty pence make six and thirty. I may as well take it on the five and twenty shillings. "I won't appear better than I was; and as It will save you bringing it back here."

well in hody and soul."

"Why, what had you to live on "

"The gilt of God. You must know that I have I am a poet, and may have heard that I have If I had nothing else, I had it; at the worst it spoke to me, and sung back all my have heard that I have I have Ten times would I "Nathan, I've but one request. You courage and hope. Ten times would I rather give you my heart's blood than this beloved comforter. Of all the sad hearts "And did you remain in Konigsherg till that have left your door, there has been one so sad as mine.'

His voice grew thick, and he paused for a "Just this one favor you must do me, Nathan-to let me play once more upon my

And he hurried to it without waiting for an answer. "Hold!" cried the Jew, in a passion; "the shop should have been closed an hour ago

but for you and your fiddle. Come to-morrow, or, better, not at all."
"No-to-day-now," returned Neumark.
"I must say farewell," and seizing the instrument, and half embracing it, he sat down on an old chest in the middle of the

"Life is weary, Savior take me." "Enough, enough," broke in the Jew "What is the use of all this lamentation? You have five and twenty shillings in your

hat the Jew listened in spite of himself. A

But the musician was deaf. Absorbed in his own thoughts, he played. Suddenly the "My good woman," he said, with a faint series, "I could tell you much of the wonderful goodness and mercy of good to me in which runs into the sunshine out of the shade of sullen banks, he sang louder, and his face lighted up with happy smiles:

"Yet who knows? The cross is precions." "That's better. Stick by that," shouted the Jew. "And don't torget that you have five and twenty shillings in your pocket. Now, then, in a fortnight the thing is mine if you have not redeemed it." And he turned aside, muttering mechanically, "But what ain I to do with a great piece of lum-

Neumark laid his violin gently back in the corner, and murmured, 'Ut hat divina voluntas—as God will; I am still," and with out a word of adieu left the shop.

The Bedside of the Dying President.

bedside of Mr. Seward, asked Surgeon Gen-"Thank you, my good woman," he answered, wearily, and with a sad gratitude fiddle?" drawled the Jew.
"I am not confined to bed, and "That you know perfectly well, Nathone" "Oh, no General: no no" and the tion. "I fear, Mr. Stanton that there's no Na hope." "Oh, no, General; no, no;" and the man, of all others, apparently strange to tears, sank down beside the bed, the hot bitter evidences of an awful sorrow trickling through his fingers to the floor. Senator Summer sat on the opposite side of the bed, holding one of the President's hands in his retary Welles stood at the foot of the bed, his face hidden, his frame shaken with emo-Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, General Meigs, and others visited the chamber at times, and then retir ed. Mrs. Lincoln-but there is no need to speak of her. Mrs. Senator Dixon soon arrived, and remained with her through the night. All through the night, while the orror stricken crowds outside swept and ry and police were patrolling and weaving a cordon around the city, while men were arming and asking each other, "What victim next?" while the telegraph was sending the news from city to city over the continent and while the two assassins were speeding un harmed upon fleet horses far away, chosen friends watched about the death-bed of the highest of the nation. ()ccasionally Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church where Mr. Lincoln habitually attended, knell down in prayer. Occasionally Mrs. Lincoln and her sons entered, to find no hope and go back to ceaseless weeping. Members of the Cab inet, Senators, representatives, generals, and others, took turns at the bedside. Chie hard when I must sacrifice the last and Justice Chase remained until a late hour and returned in the morning. Secretary McCulloch remained a constant watcher un til 5 A. M. Not a gleam of consciousness shone across the visage of the President up you not tell me that a rich merchant would to his death-a quiet, peaceful death at last -which came at twenty-two minutes pas seven A. M. Around the bedside at er, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assis tant Secretary of the Interior, General Hal leck, Geueral Meigs, Senator Sumper, D. R. Andrews, of New York, General Todd, of Dacotah, John Hay, private Secretary, Gov ernor Oglesby, of Illinois, General Farns-worth, Mrs. and Miss Kenny, Miss Harris, Captain Robert Lincoln, son of the Presilent, and Drs E. W. Abbot, R. K. Stone, D. Gatch, Neal Hall, and Leiberman Rev. Dr. Gurley, after the event, koelt with all around in prayer, and then, entering the adjoining room where were gathered Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hav, and others, prayed again. Soon after

Public Sale!

ON SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, at the State Stables, near the Railroad Bridge, in Frankfort, Ky., I will sell to the highest bid

100 Horses and Mules! THE PROP'TY OF THE STATE OF KY Terms-Cash upon delivory. The animals to be removed immediately after sale.

By order of the Governor.

S. G. SUDDARTH,
Q. M. Gen. of Ky.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

HAIR JEWELRY of all styles, from latest paterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings

Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Watterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any ono sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit ean return them by paying return express.

L. Van Winkle, See'y of State, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governnr." Frankfort

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, See'y of State, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governnr." Frankfort

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damorest's Skirt Elevators and

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Chnrch
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

Master Commissioner's Notice,

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff,

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court, made in this cause at the February term, 1385, the same has been referred to me to assertain the estate which came to the hands of the Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be paid to him, what disposition has been made of the slaves set free, and such other matters touching said estate as will show the amounts to be divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to ascertain how many heirs and devisees are entitled to an interest in said estato and what will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settlement, and parties interested present their proof in time to enable me to report to the June term, 1865, of said cont.

March 24, 1865. G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner. T. N. LINOSEY, Attorney. March 28-wlm.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL LEGION, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort Ky., March 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS) 1. Having been appointed and commissioned hy his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector General for the State of Kentucky, and having enter ed upon the discharge of the duties of the same, with my Headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., all communications in regard to the organization of the Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active Secretary Stanton, just arrived from the Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active

> Kentneky National Legion, will be addressed to these floadquarters. 11. An act of the Legislature to organize and disciplino the Militia of Kentucky, approved March 4, 1865, directs that the Active Militia shall be styled the "Kentucky National Legion," and shall he composed of all companies organized in the different regimental districts in

Militia iu each regimental district, to form the

the State. For the purpose of organizing the Active Militia, and having them ready for active dnty in the field, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of tion. General Hallock, Attorney General the Militia orders that one company of Activo Militia he immediately organized in each regi-

mental district. The first and second wards of Louisville will compose a rogimontal district; the third and fourth wards a regimental district; the fifth and sixth wards a regimental district; the seventh, eight, and ninth wards a regimental district; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth wards a regimental district. gathered along the streets, while the milita- The other districts in the State will remain as herctofore ordered, each county being considered a regimental district, except where two or more navo heen formed into one district.

navo heen formed into one district.

The "Kentucky National Legion" should he I4th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington I4th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland. pemposed of the best men in the State. They 15th Dist-T. T. Alexander, Columbia. elect their own officers, and it is hoped and helieved that they will elect such only as will reflect credit upon the State and upon themselves. WM. II. IIAYS,

Inspector General of Kentucky.

*** Journal, Democrat and Press, publish two AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a stylo corresponding in excollence with that of Bank Notes

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,

Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Promissory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Vis-iting and Professional Cards, Notarial, County and Hand Seals, Etc., Ect.

Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made to order, superior quality.

The above office is under the supervision of GEORGE T. JONES. S. E. Cer. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.

HORSE TAKEN UP.

N Sunday night, April 9, 1865, on the street in Frankfort, an IRON GRAY horse, fifteen hands high eight years, eld and very low in order which the ewner can find and obtain at the sta-"But how did you think to get your living of the land-lady.
"I studied jurisprudence; and there I fear I will give you one I made a fatal mistake, since both by dispopulation."

"But how did you think to get your living of the which the ewner can find and obtain at the stable of Colock the remains were placed in a living o'clock the remains were placed in a living o'clock

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky. Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding,-Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

PIRST DIVISION. Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,-Headquartors, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our rea ers, the following Directory of all the depart ments of the State Government of Kentucky: Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort. AECRETARY & OFFICE.

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J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

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John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

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D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort. Henry B. Cammaek, Clerk, Frankfort. Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort. Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort. Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort. SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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John M. Harlan, Frankfort. PUBLIC PRINTER

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Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G Suddartb, Quartermaster Geuera

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort. Thos. A. Theohald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arseual, Frankfort.

Judicinf Department.

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12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

7th Dist .- Henry Pirtle, Louisville. Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court,

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9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling. 12th Dist .- Hugb F. Finley, Whitley C. H 13th Dist.-W. S. Downey, Lexington. 14th Dist.-John Barrett, Henderson. 15th Dist-J H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., Aug. Ist, 1864.

CIRCULAR. B Y the previsions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-Y the previsions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the dolivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

for its delivery to another person.
SAM'L. GILL, Sperintendent. The above order must be complied with or

The above order miss be completely coods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent. August 19, 1864.

March 14, 1865-td.

"If the assassination Could trnmmol np tbo consequence and

catcb With his surenso, snecoss; that but this blow Might he tho be-all and the end-all bere,

Bloody instructions, which being taught, return To plague the inventor."

Language as true and as applicable now as when Shakspeare put it in the mouth of Macbeth The Scriptures are full of illustrations to show how frequently the wicked are the authors of their own punishmenthow often they fall into the snares they have prepared for others. The parts of Haman and Mordecai have been enacted in every successive period of history. Just as vaulting ambition overreaches itself, criminals compaes their own destruction. They propose by foul means the attainment of unworthy ends, but Providence wills a reversal. The Almighty adjusts the disarrangements in His great moral machinery by certain unfailing checks and balances and compensations. "We still have judg-

ment here A black-hearted band of conspirators, stung by the successes of the Union arms attempted in a spirit of malignity and with a degree of infatuation equally incomprehensible, to arrest the progress of pacification and to launch us upon a sea of revolution Mr. Lincoln and General Grant had inaugu rated a policy of a lenient and forbearing character. The people, carried away by this exhibition of anoderation, were fast in-clining to the verge of peace. The disposition to forgive, to shake hands and be friends again, was becoming wide-spread. prospect of peace, of restored good feeling and unity was enchanting. But now we look through another medium, and instead of the tints of the rainbow, we see the soberer gray of reality. We were listening to a syren voice. It was a fatal charm, a de-

lusion, and a snare. It was a hallucination.

There were men who, like Ben. Butler, stood np amid the throng and declared that magnanimity to the South was a crime and a blunder. They showed the wrong that was done to our cause and to the men who have fought so long and suffered so much for that cause, by interposing between the leading traitors and the penalties so justly their due. They demanded the punishmen of the leaders as an act of justice and righteons retribution, and as a significant example for the future. It was even becoming very doubtful whether such infamous scoundrels and traitors as Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge would receive their just deserts if caught. The epidemic extended in every direction, but there were a few men, as we have said, who resisted its infection. One of these then was Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, now President of the United States

The South had no better triend than Mr. Lincoln. His assassination, therefore, while it is a grievous loss to the nation, is a deplorable calamity to the South. Rebels and traitors will not find in his successor a similar degree of clemency. Mr. Johnson was schooled amid so arany bitter wrongs from the Secessionists of Tennessee that he leas not forgotten his lessons.

The murder of Mr. Lincoln has exhibited in a stronger light than ever the diabolical character of treason. It was thought that the depth of Robel atrocity had been reached. But a darker, deeper and more damning crime was yet to be unveiled. And lo, the result! The fountains of kindness have dried up, the impulses of generosity have been rudely checked, and the milk of human kindness has been transformed into gall and wormwood. Truly, "earth has no raga like hear witness to it

Instead, therefore, of plunging the Government into anarchy by this last desperate expedient of treason, tha conspirators and perpetrators of this terrible murder of the Head of the nation, have reunited those who had been drifting off upon the current of pacification by a firmer bond, and by a more solemn determination than ever to punish treason and traitors according to their deeerts, to crush the last vistage of rebellion and to cut the last link of Slavery. Verily God's ways are not as our ways, for in His linnds the instruments of evil are made inetruments of good -Baltimore American.

The Opinion of Judge Douglas of Abraham Lincoln.

No man wns better prepared to understand and appreciate Mr. Lincoln than equal truth, that no one possessed a more thorough respect for his character and abil- whither he can flee. ity. We remember very well how highly he spoke of him at the outset of the Presithe man they say he is, and did he realiy deliver those speeches in '58? "Sir,' more. I never met a better debator in the Senate or on the stump. He is a match for Davis, Benjamin and Wigfall put in one." We see by the last number of the Philadeleimilar aneedote.

"I can never forget," says Occasional, "and have often narrated an incident which took place in New York, when Judge Donglas became a caadidate for re-election to the Senate, and when he was opposed by the Republicans and by the whole force o the Buchanan Administration. It was in the spring of 1858 when I called on the Judge, who was then staying, with Mrs. Douglas, at the St. Nicholas hotel. He was preparing for his canvass with great zeal, and knew that he had a hard struggle before him. The intelligence had just reached him that his Republican competitor would be Abraham Lincoln. While realizing that this fact only added to his own doubts of the result, he seemed to be flatter ed that his opponents had put forward their best man. Holding Mr. Lincoln's wellknown, and, for a long time, much-abused, but not the less prophetic, speech in his hand-that speech in which he shocked the ened capture by surrendering to the people slave-despote by declaring that the nation whom he has outraged, and, throwing him naust ba 'all tree or all elave' - with this remarkable production in his hand, he procecded to pay a high tribute to Mr. Lincoln. He said he was the leading mind of his garty, the most difficult man to meet and natch on the stump, and the most skillful and thoughtful stniesaran of his school.'

When Mr. Lincoln finished his inaugural address on the lourth of March, 1861. Judge | The New York Tribune, in rebuking the Douglas stood by his side. As he finished and turned from the immense throng in front, Douglas said, in an undertone:

The New York Troads, to the finished and turned from the immense throng in front, Douglas said, in an undertone:

The New York Troads, to the finished and turned from the immense throng in an undertone and undertone and undertone.

The New York Troads, to the finished and to renew the struggle. The same great Generals who have given our flag victory are still at the head of our armies, and the act

....APRIL 28, 1865 at himself, and looked better than we ever lows: The "Polsoned Chatice" Retribution, saw him. No one, who heard him, could

canvass. In the same letter, speaking of Andrew Johnson, the correspondent of the Press Hut hore, upon this bank and shoal of time
We'd jump the life to come. But, in these Johnson, like his State, voted for Breckwe suit have judgment bere; that we but Bell, and when the conservative portion of her masses, irrespective of party, were united on a Union platform in February, 1861, there was a net majority of sixty thousand .- Cin Times .

Fry's Exemption List.

The journalists are making quite merry at the expense of Provost Marshal General Fry. Among others, the local editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who has corresponded with that important functionary, received an answer which he has given to the public. Here it is:

Know all iaen, then, and woiaen, that, according to the opinion of General Fry the following persons are not required to take up arms "against a sea of rebels, and, by opposing, end them"-that they are, in point of fact, exerapt:

1. Women of all ages and complexions, when of the female persuasion. Very dead men, who can procure the

receipt of the undertaker. Those simply "kilt" will be held to service. 3 Sound healthy men, who have within

he last week enlisted for three years, and gone to the front. All one year's men will be drafted and compelled to serve double. 4 Men boru blind, on furnishing a medical certificate to the effect that their sight

has been growing no hetter very fast ever Those having a single optic left whether the right or not, will be compelled "go one eye on it."

5. Men with nary leg, if they can furnish

evidence satisfactorily to establish the fact. Peg-logged men-that is men with a single eg-are subject to the draft. To such the Commissary General will serve out limbs of cork with their other rations—the cost to be deducted from the bounty money. No solilier will be allowed to retain a cork leg alter the expiration of his term of service.

6 Men born without arms, when it can be shown that they have not been engaged as teachers of penmanship or in cutting only paper likenesses with their toes. Such will be taken into the service and detailed o not as assistant editors of newspapers to be established in captured rebel cities

7. Men over three hundred and sixty-five years of age, when accompanied by their parents. Men under ten years of age will ne received until the promulgation of an official bulletin, signed by the Provost Marshal General, to the effect that the various drum corps are full.

All other persons whatsoever will ba held liable to service, and will take their chances, however slim.

[From the Philadelphia Press.

What Will Become of Jefferson Davis. Among the unsolved problems which attract public atttention at this moment, one of the most interesting is the probable fate of the leaders of the rebellion, or more paricularly of ita late official head. A few weeks ago he wielded despotic authority over vast district of conutry and millions of willing subjects. The march of our triimphant armies has day after day narrowed the confines of his dominion, until his empire has been reduced to the dimensions of a dungeon. Whether the gold robbed by his last acts of despotisia from reluctant banks will purchase a pathway to some forlove to hatred turned," and many there be eign shore remains to be seen; that he will apply a portion of it to such a purpose, if he rejoicing; but so long as there is hope, uncan perceive any prospect of success, is very probable

Ill-tated modern revolutionists, and deposed monarchs, ordinarily seek safety in flight. But he will find it more difficult to secure an exodus than Louis Philippe, who, by simply donning a workman's blouse and assuming a plebeian name, easily eluded the vengeance of the infuriated Parisians, and ound refuge in the modera Patmos. Davis means. s even more closely environed than the fugitive Stuart, when he wandered for a time The Effect of President Lincoln's Death among the hidden recesses of his native mountains, until favoring chances enabled him to creep cuutiously to the seaboard and ving his flight to sympathizing princes. Watched by the eager eyes of our mighty hosts. his footsteps sennned by the scrutiniz ng gazs of inevitable "contrabands," and if he even gained an obscure port, compelled to Judge Douglas; and it might be added with run the gauntlet of our blockaders, the Secession chieftain mny well wonder how and

If, by any possibility, he elude pursuit, his fate would not be an enviable ona. Many a the stage of events naturally excites anxiety dential campaign of 1860. Is he, we asked, so-called rebel has represented a cause sanctified by such noble purposes that welcome haads have stretched forth to greet him in plied the little Giant, "he is all that and every country but his own. But an enemy of the rights of man, of the peace of aations, and of the welfare of the whole race, will vainly turn for respect to peer or peas ant. In any land he would be compelled phia Press, that "Occasional," its well to drag out a miserable existence, homeless and successful working. Our government is know Washington correspondent, relates a and friendless, despised for his failures, execrated for his successes. If he flee, it will but their epirit, their temper, their will perbe as Cain, the blood of his brother crying vade and control all the acts and ull the behind him for vengeance, and like him, his

If, animated by the barbaric spirit of ancient heroism, he can make one last desperate etruggle and crown its failure, if no friendly sword condemn him, by falling, after the "high Roman fashion, and making death proud to take" him; or self-doomeo. like Sardanapalus, choose a funeral pyre and boast that

"Timo shall quench full many A pooplo's records, and a hero's acts;
Sweep empire after empire, **

* * " into nothing; but even then
Shull spare this deed of mine, and hold it up
A problem few dare imitate, and none

Despise—but, it may be, avoid the life Which led to such a consummation! he can also forestall the blow of his threat self upon their magnanimity, await with dignity whatever verdict the proper authori ties may pronounce. This would be the true course of a penitent criminal, and the one which the promptings of a chastened conscience should dictate.

Our National Debt.

"Your fears were groundless, Lincoln, for country, quotes from Macauley, as to the of an assassin has so fired the loyal heart of John A. Stewart, Esq., New York.

Abe's hoasst face lightened a little, and in another moment he was surrounded by that article from Macauley, the review of triends. Certainly, his delivery of the condition of things in England of the condition of t groups of friends. Certainly, his delivery of the condition of things in England rebels will see in it nothing encouraging to the people, trodden into the very ground by spoke in a commanding voice, was easy and at the time referred to, winds up as fol-

It is sufficient to say that the prophets of doubt the authenticity of his speeches against Douglas in the famous Scnatorial erroneously imagined that there was a result of the same and the famous scnatorial erroneously imagined that there was a result of the same and th erroneously imagined that there was an exual who is in deht to another individual and part of itself, and this analogy led them into endless mistakes about the effect of the system of funding.

They were under an error not less serious touching the resources of the country. They mndc no allownnce for the effect produced by the incessant progress of every experimental science, and by tha ncessant efforts of every man to go on in life. They saw that the debt grew, and they

The New York Tribune then proceeds as his successor. N. Y. Times.

Our case is precisely like that described by the great English historian. It is susceptible of the clearest proof. 1. That the great mass of the money bor

2. That the war has been carried out at a

fits of the industrial pursuits of the coun-3 That in every year of the war the hal-

States 4 That in every year of the war the Lov al States have steadily augmented their agricultural and industrial products and tained it on almost any terms consistent with that this augmentation is very nearly five

5. That now, just at the close of the war, thera is less personal indebtedness, negotiable and of record, than at any previous time surrender of the rebel armies. Peace dein the history of the country,

6. That there is more realized wealth in our hands, more machinery of production, more varied industry, more manufacturing skill, more intelligence, more manhood more power than ever before.

Yes! We Anaericans back our national debt as easy as any of our soldiers backed and cherished President. For the present his knapsack into Richmond. And when all else is lost sight of. That hand is recogwe get tired of carrying it we can lav it down as easily as he laid his knapsack down-lay it down by cash payment in the mean time we can fight in a dreadfully admonishing way, and do all the things that behoove the strongest, freest, bravest "smartest" nation on the globe. That's just what we can do.

So pile your confidence and your money into your country's loan.

From the N. Y. Times

The Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

Wa have received from a distinguished zentleman of this city the following extract from a letter received by him from a prominent citizen of North Carolina, formerly a slaveholder, and now a warm and zealous friend of the Union. It undoubtedly expresses the semiment of the great body of the Union men of the Southern States:

"In the name of all that is sacred, prevail upon the leading men of the country to urge the States to the adoption of the amendment and thereby to place beyond cavil the aboli tion of slavery. If they have any love for their Southern brethren, let them ratify the act of Congress, and destroy the lingering hope that many yet have of the perpetuation of slavery, and which is now preventing thousands from striving with mnnly bands and hearts for au honest and comfortable living. I am thoroughly overwhelmingly convinced by contact the people, that they are ready and wishing for it. In fact, the act completed, will bring

on National Affairs.

The death of President Lincoln naturally excites universal and profound solicitude as to the immediate future of the country. He has been so marked a figure in the terribla them who would prefer to vote for them. events of the last four years, the action of the government in its contest with the rebellion has been so stamped by the impress of his personal character, and he had come to have so strong a hold upon the coafidence and love of the whole people, without distincthe stage of events naturally excites anxiety and apprehension in the public mind. does, indeed, seem to have been needed to close the great work of pacification which he

had so well begun. Nevertheless, it is well to remember that the peculiar nature of our institutions makes it impossible that any ona man should be absolutely indispensible to their preservation of the people. They not only elect our rulers, measures of the government. Whoever dics, hand must be against every maa's and every the people live, and the government lives man's hand against him. assassinated, all France would have been in revolution before twenty-four hours had passed away. President Lincoln's death, sudden and awful as it was-though it removes him in an instant from the most important aad conspicuous position held by any living man, -does not interrupt for an instant the graad movement of our republican government. So far from exciting revolution, it only unites lesson taught the world of the stability of the whole people, more thoroughly than our government under the severest blows ever, in a common eentiment of devotion to that can be brought to bear upon it, will the country and of profound grief for the great calamity that has fallen upon it. All party rancor is hushed. Political strife has ceased. All men of all parties, teeling a common interest and a common grief, stand together in support of the nation and of the wheels of the Government are not stopped man thus suddenly charged with the execution of the people's will.

done hitherto. The rebellion is already sub- lican form of Government; that it will stantially crushed. The war, to all intents show that the assassination of our Chief and purposes, is closed. There is nothing in Magistrate does not affect in the slightest the death of Mr. Lincoln which can raise degree the permanence of our institutions of of the Southern people will be stimulaed by er country to the centre does not even stagit to renew the struggle. The same great | ger for a moment a Government like ours.

you never spoke better in your life." Old feeling among the timid in England dur- the nation, that the sarmies can be doubled

ertions oa its behalf. In President Johason, moreover, the counded them. try has a man of courage, of sound judgment currence which happened in Kiagenfort. and of a patriotism which has stood the test act analogy between the case of an individ- of the most terrible trials. His sympathies turning from the regiment in Italy, in which are with the poeple, and all his actions will they had been drafted, to their homes on the case of a society which is in debt to a be for their good. He will respond to their for lough. They had just money enough to sentiments and will execute their will. will he be unmindful of the fact that the were ntterly at a loss whnt to do, in a strange general line of policy which Abraham Lin- town, stripped of every thing, and without coln was carrying out, when prested by the uny means of raising money. Though it murderer's blow, commanded the hearty and sorely offended their Hungarian pride, they universal approbation of the great mass of at last resolved to beg. One said that he the American people. No man over came could not begin, and the other offered to suddenly to power with a plainer pnth hefore him than that which lies before the new by President. And no one need fear for a moforgot that other things grew as well as the ment that the rebellion is to gain anything gave him several zwanzigers. Surprised at by the death of President Lincoln or by the

Well Put.

The Chicago Post (Democratic) very forcioly remarks:-"The assassination of Mr. ing their gains, when a waiter happening to Lincoln was a part of the rebellion, just as step out, asked them if they knew who had rowed from our people and expended in carrying on the war still exists as property in the massacre at Fort Pillow, or the murder "No," they said.

the shape of funded debt and national cur- of Gen. McCook. * * Change has come "That is Georgey, the upon the popular feelings during the last few days. Last Friday morning the people cost per annum less than the aggregate pro- wera prepared to approve any act of ainnesty that executive clemency night offer. Today the people are prepared for no such measure. A week ago any repentant insurance of trade with all foreign countries has sent anight have found personal safety, on been uniformly in favor of the United his own parole, in any part of the Union. To-day it would not be safe for him to try it. States and communities might, one week for the two beggared soldiers. ago, have appealed for peace and have ob security in the future; but what one week ago would have been decined ample security for the future, will not satisfy the public today. Peace is not now attainable upon the mands something more. The mangled from the popular vision the old pictures of snys fraternal love and union beyond the Potofollowed with relentless purpose over every

> The New Robel Means of Warfare. Among the official documents found in the Rebel Capitol on the entry of our troops consent to disunion. The danger is, they into Richmond, was a bill offered in secret are misled. Let them known the truth, and session of the Rebel House of Representa- the country is safe." He looked haggard tives, January 30th, 1865, establishing a and careworn, and further on in the inter-States or within the enemy'a lines, or in work." any foreign country," and authorizing its "but it isn't that-work never troubled inc. chief officer "to organize such a system for Things look badly, and I can't avoid anxiethe application of NEW MEANS OF ty. Personally, I care nothing about a re-WARFARE APPROVED, and of secret election; but if our divisions defeat us I fear service agencies, as may tend best to secure for the country." When I suggested that the objects of the establishment of the bu- right must eventually triumph-that I had reau.

committed under their sanction.

Plaus of the French Union Sympathi-

certainty and inactivity will reign.

olition of slavery, by the constitutional ratification of the States, will strengthen the Union cause in North Carolina and Virginia, the present battle-ground of the rebels. The gnmbler standing over the gaming-table watches the turn of tha cards so long as he has one dollar invested; destroy the game, and he will cast about for a living by other and he will cast about for a living by other and the future political engagements

the Northern States of Automatics of the Northern States of Automatics of the powerful Republic of the United States, the natural ally of France, and we salute with joy a triumph which will have cost nothing to lib entry."

2. "In Mexico we deplore more than ever the blood shed for a foreign Prince, we deplore the violation of the national sover-the future political engagements."

Whipped and Demoralized, but not Scattered.

Whipped and Demoralized, but not Scattered.

Whipped and Demoralized, but not Scattered.

Sincoessors to Gebbart, Richardson & Co., Louis-ville, allier of Bates' division, after the ville, allier of Bates' division, after the continues her their heroic efforts, slavery is abolished. We shall be happy to see re-established the powerful Republic of the United States, the natural ally of France, and we salute with joy a triumph which will have cost nothing to lib delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We guaranteed world furnish choice articles. Don't fail to rend Godey for May.

3. F. GEBHART & Co.,

Sincoessors to Gebbart, Richardson & Co.,

References—H. W. Witkes, Louisville,

3. J. Von Borries & Co., Louis-ville,

2. The Republic of the United States, the natural ally of France, and we salute with joy a triumph which will have cost nothing to lib delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We guaranteed the power the prince is the literary world furnish choice articles. Don't fail to rend Godey for May.

Sincoessors to Gebbart, Richardson & Co.,

Sincoessors to Gebbart, Richardson & Co.,

Sincoessors to Gebbart, Richardson & Co., the recall of our troops.

> These two amendments are probably too radical, and etand no chance of being adopted; but many members will vote agains

An Act of Fiendish Cruelty.

The most diabolical act of the Rebel Gen Ewell before leaving Richmond was the ex plosion of the magazine, which was aituated in the immediate vicinity of the Richmond almanouse, and against which it is said the citizens, backed up by John C. Breckinridge, the Rebel Secretary of War, remonstrated but to ao effect, as the General asserted that auch were his orders.

The axplosion took place at 5 o'clock in the morning, and involved a fearful loss of The inmates of the almshouse being unaware of his hellish design, were all qui etly sleeping in their respective quarters at the time of the occurrence, and every one of them was instantly launched into eternity their hodies being mangled in a most shock ing manner. The houses in this locality were also shattered, so that not a pane of glass remains to be seen in any of them for a distance of several squares from the place where the explosion occurred.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch

The following extract from a private let ter from Secretary McCulloch will be read with interest There is no doubt that the work greatly to our advantage:

WASHINGTON, April 16. My DEAR SIR: You will perceive that th new administration is inaugurated, and the is, that this great national calamity wil The current of events will continue o dic- teach to the world a lesson which will be o tate the polic yof the government, as it has the alost beneficial character to our Repub new armies for the rebel service or inspire the regular administration of the laws; that new hopes for the rebel cause. No partion an event which would have shaken any oth

Very truly, yours, H. McCULLOCH.

Georgey. The Traitor.

To say that he is hated in Hungary is to to whom they entrusted all, and who betray-

Two honveds-common soldiers-were re-Nor be able to reach Kiagenturt, and once there commence by trying in a collee-house near

The very first gentleman whom he asked such overflowing generosity, he went and accession to power of Andrew Johnson as showed his gains to his comrade, and told him to go in and try; for if he had as good luck, their begging would be at an end. The other went in, and came out soon, joyful, with his zwanzigers. They were count-

"That is Georgey, the Hungarian gener-

Both the soldiers rose up, strode into the coffee house, and dashed the money on the table before Georgey.

'Scoundrel.! we would rather die of hunger than take a kreutzer from you!" and then left the coffee house.

The affair was soon noised about in the hotel, and a Irandsome purse was taade up

Recollection of President Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives an account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears that he had a presentiment that he should not corpse of a murdered President shuts out survive the close of the war. The writer

He may not have looked for it from the naac, and to the eye that seans that horizon hand of an assassin, but he felt sure that nothing appears but the hand of an assassin his life would end with the war long ago

Y virtue of the judgment of the break o nothing appears but the hand of an assassing stained with the blood of a loved, admired, and cherished President. For the present all else is lost sight of. That hand is recognized as the hand of the rebellion; its bloody deed is recognized as the deed of that rebellion, and is not surprising that the bellion, and is not surprising that the bellion, and is not surprising that the him, and were talking of an opposition conpopular heart demands that that hand be vention to nominate another candidate; and universal gloom was among the people foot of soil which has nurtured, sheltered, harbored and maintained that position.

Many in the North supposed an honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew it was not-that nny peace at that time would be only disnnion. Speaking of it, he said:-"I have faith in the people; they will not Secret Service Bureau, for the employment view I remarked on his appearance, saying of secret agents "either in tha Confederate "You are wearing yourself out with hard "I can't work less," he answered

never despaired of the result, he said: "Neith Arson and murder are among the "new er have I but I may not live to sec it. a eans of warfare" adopted, and every mem- teel a presentiment that I shall not outlast ber of the Rebel Government should be the rebellion. When it is over my work held to strict account for the fearful crimes will be done."

Goodev'a Lady's Book for May is on our table. The number is as lively and beau-The Paris correspondent of the New York
Times writes:

The Opposition in the House of Deputies propose, among others, the two following amendments to the address:

It we have proclaimed from the start our sympathies for proclaimed from the start our sympathies for the New York

Times writes:

The Opposition in the House of Deputies use—colored Fashions, Robe Dresses, Mantles, Bonnets, (what there is of them.) Embroidery and Braiding patterns, are all here to delight the eyes of the fair readers, and broad always on any the New York Process of America. The place of the fair readers, and broad to explange for Ladies' we manufacture

We manufacture

BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LINSTYS, &c.,

SEYS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c.,

all sconred and of very superior quality; also stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on any to be processed to the fair readers, and the explanation of the New York

The Paris correspondent of tiful as this most beautiful of months. It

> had thrown away his gun and accoutre ments, and alone in the woods, he sat down and commenced thinking—the first chance (LATE COLONEL 45TH KY. VOLUNTEERS,) he had for such a thing! Rolling up his sleeves, and looking at his legs and general physique, he thus gave vent to his "phelinks:" "I am whipped, badly whipped, and somewhat demoralized; but no man can say that I am scattered."-Augusta Sentinel.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TO-N1C .- We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dys pepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; i strengthens the whole aervous system; i creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggista generally at \$1 per oottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O June 27, 1864-336-tw&wlv.

Take Notice!!

HAVE just received a new importation of paper hanging and window shades, com ng mnny benutiful patterns, at Barstow's old etand on Markot street, opposi'e State Capitol. Frankfort, April 7, 1865-1m*.



URES Coughs, Colds, Sore Thront, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one buttle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation over used. It not only cures the above affections of the Threat and Lungs, but it cures Night Swents and Spinting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Threat. It is pleassant to take, and n safe medicine for infants. Price 50 conts per bottle. For sale by Drnggists generally.
May 25, 1864 w&twly-325.

300 COPIES. STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION,

sor, is poured forth on the man at the Office of Socrotary of State, hey entrusted all, and who betray at the low price of \$5 percopy. This is the bight because in an oc-last Edition. Feb. 7, 1865-3m.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, ean get it any time by calling at my bouse. I will commence dolivoring it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by ealling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-tf.

NOTICE.

MERE will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, hold in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the members.

April 2t, td.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court: I. P. Fisbor, plan'tff. In Equity.

represented by Certificato No. 586.

100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Ruilroad Company, represented by

Certificate No. 829.
Also, 21/4 shares of LaCrescont stock, represent-Also, 2/2 shales of the laterescent stock, represent-ed by Cortificates No's 73 and 74 of share No. 2; Certificates No's 25 and 26 of share No. 2; Certificates No's 29, 30, 31 and 32, of shares No. 3; and Certificates No's 114 and 115, of share No.

The sale will be to the bigbest and bost bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved securi-ty resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to bave the force and effect of replovin bonds. G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

* *Now York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily, and send bill to this office by the lst day of June, with copy of daily containing advertise-

Frankfort, April 21-tds. NEW ALBANY.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

State St., near the River,

New Albany, Ind.

JOHN MASON BROWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to be prosecution of military claims

WM. R. COX & CO., CINCINNATI, O

DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS.

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, And a goneral assortment of PAINTERS' MATERIAL.

Boing old and experienced House and Sign Painters we are propared to furnish full directions as to the mixing and npplying of Paints and Varnishes, and upon what work to be apply-

No. 173 Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati O. April 18-1m*.

DIVIDEND NOTICES. wif E following Dividends have been declared payable April, 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company, Teath Dividend. Three Dollars per Share

McKinley Oil Company, Seventh Dividend Four per Cent.

Clifton Petroleum Company, Third Dividend One and a halt per Cent Fountain Petroleum Company.

Third Dividend Three per Cent. Devon Oil Company,

First Dividend Three per Cent Loomis Oil Company,

First Dividend Three per Cent Transfer Books closed from April 22, to 30. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer. No. 81 John-st., New York.

April 25-1w.

Proclamation. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, April 21, 1865. In view of the sad calamity which has

fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great erime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves For this purposs, Thursday, the 25th day

of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and austaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, April 26, 1865.

The President of the United States having appointed Thursday, tha 25th of May, as a day for national humiliation and prayer, it is deemed appropriate that the 4th of May, fixed for that purpose by my Proclamation, be changed to the day fixed by the Proclamation of the President. Let it be so obser-THOS. E BRAMLETTE.

Review of News.

The furneral cortege of our late President is moving on slowly towards Springfield. The reception of the remains at Philadelphia and New York and Albany was grand lamented dead. On the route, upon the farms and at the villages and towns, crowds were wsiting the passing of the funeral train, and signs of deep, heart-felt grief were every where exhibited. In his life the President and the people were united in love for one another, and in his death they are not separated. So far his remains have passed through crowds of weeping friends, and so will it be till they are deposited in their last resting place. The nation mourns a Father's loss. The funeral cortega left Albany for the West on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward is much better. He rods out on Wednesday and was benefited by it. His son is better and is gaining rapidly.

A despatch has been received at Washington from Gen. Grant at Raleigh. Hs says, "I reached here this morning and de livered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston." Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and informing him that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between military commandera. We may now look for the surrender of Johnston.

The rage of Gen. Sherman's troops on hearing of the murder of President Lincoln waa unbounded. Deep grief prevailed throughout the army. It was feared that they would destroy the city of Raleigh, but by the strictest vigilance it was saved.

The spscial correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Raleigh, N C., says that during the interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, who was present "was morose and reticent. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him, and to Gen. Sherman in a discussion as to the slavery question, made this remarkable confession: 'The discussion of the slavery question 18 at an end. The Amendment to the Constitution forever forlidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South.'

News of the fall of Richmond have reached England and created intense excitement there. It arrived too late, however, to admit of papers commenting on it before the sail. ing of the steamer. They seem to view it, though, as the end of the Confederacy. The rebel loan declined 6 per cent., closing at 23 them?

General Pickett, who eaused the execution of twenty-eight loyal North Carolinians, for the crime of having enlisted in the Union army, and who were captured at Plymouth last summer, is one of the officera embraced in Grant's unconditional pardon. Pickett himself deserted to the Rebel causs without the formality of having resigned his commission in the Federal service. It will ba a pity if he escapes the hal-

A National Fast Day.

It will be seen by the Governor's proclamation that the day of fasting and prayer apthe day fixed by President Johnson. This tomb. No angel will ever roll away the organization of the party for the coming canthe great sin which has aimed at the destrucsolemnly and heartily.

Gen. Sherman's Blunder.

Tha country is a unit in ita condemnation Sherman and Johnston. It is not only con-Gen. Sherman which he had no power to ment provides such a remedy,-as the Govthe Government will never allow. When cape the present and impending evils of an Gen. Lee wished to negotiate with Lient. Grant promptly informed him that his power was merely of a military character and perity in the future is assured, and hence he could treat with him only as to the surrender of his army. And he did not for a moment suspend hostililies, even while the was passing between the two Generals. Gen Sherman, with this example before him a subordinate to Gen. Grant, ausnended postilities and entered into a Peace Conven tion with Johnston and the traitor Breekinridga, not looking to a surrender of the army but to a final settlement of the difficulties of the nation. It is Gen. Sberman's first blunder and, we believe, one innocent in his intention-but it is a terrible one, working, in the best view of it, to the advantage of were both within our power; now they will undoubtedly escaps. Ifowell Cobb and Gen. G W. Smith and others were taken by Gen. Wilson at Macon, but by the terms of Sherman's treaty he was obliged to release them. They too will escape.

Tha terms agreed on could not be allowed by the Government. The Confederacy is virtually recognized. Traitors, who for many years have conspired against our Governdeluged the land with blood and filled it med every conceivable form of wickedness quires and then act accordingly. that iniquity could devise-traitors who have conceived and wrought out all this are all to be pardoned finally and fully And not only so, but they are to be invested with all the rights once theirs before they engaged in their treasonable work. The United States Congress is again thrown open and solemn, the people of those great cities to them and they may take their seats there all uniting to do honor to the memory of the to again insult the American people with their treasonable talk. Jafferson Davis may occupy that chair which he has thought to make vacant by the assassina tion of President Lincoln. And he may call around him in Washington the same President, and the dastardly attack on the be of more service to the nation in the corn-Cabinet of traitors that served him in Richmond, thus verifying the Southern prediction of aubdning the North and holding the Capital of the nation. The fifth and sixth terms of the treaty clearly bear us out in this view of the matter.

> But furtber, the laws in the Confederate citizens are to be aubjected to them. Among these are those distranchising Union men, making it a felony for Southern merchants to pay their Nortbern debts, and such like Again the legitimacy of conflicting State Governments is to be submitted to the Supreme Court. To say nothing of Missonri, Tennessee, Maryland and Western Virginia, what will Kentucky say to that? Gov-Bramlette and the traitor usurper Hawes are put on the same footing. The patriot who has fought for his Country and State and been rewarded by the people with the and holds that the objection on the part of and been rewarded by the people with the and holds that the objection on the part of Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, the rebel States to Mr. Seward is as valid and Brevet Brig. Gen., and S. O. U. S. Troops. and who as Governor is strengthening the as much to be respected, as is the objection almost an insult.

trials and sacrifices of the past four years- for home-treason has passed. vain all the precious blood that has been spilt-vain the patient enduring of our staryed and suffering prisoners-vain the martyr death of the noble patriot Lincoln-terrible has been the crime of the Union in its

Governor Bramlette's Letter.

bin and Gov. Bramlette. It should be read out the world, his entire freedom from the the Governor cannot be disputed, and the cherished. wisdom of his views is as clear as their truth. We know that by the opposition the idea Nutional Union Congressional Conventhat because slavery is effete and burdensome therefore measures should be taken for its removal is objected to. But it is met, not with fair, manly discussion, but by sneers quested to meet in Convention in the city and ad captandum argnment. If slavery is of Lexington on Monday, May the Sth, dead, if it is effete, why take any measures 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M. pointed by him, the 4th day of May, has in the matter? we are asked. Slavery is for the purpose of nominating a candidate been changed to correspond with the date of dead. The rebellion has set its seal upon its for Congress, and providing for the thorough

is as it should be. A whole people bowing stone. There is for it no resurrection. In vass. before God in acknowledgment of his hand the mean time the institution is recognized. The Union men in each county of the disin the nation's bereavement, and confessing by the State, its slave laws stand in full triet are earnestly requested to hold county force, and while such is the case free labor meetings and appoint delegates to this Contion of the country, looking for forgiveness of can not ba had. Of course the negro will not vention, as we wish a full attendance, and a all offences which have caused His wrath to work in slavery when at any moment he may fair expression of the wishes of the National this! But Kentuckians have ever been equal burn against us, will certainly be attended be free, and aa free he will not work while Union men of the District. with the blessing of Him in whose hands subject to the penalties attached to runaways we are. Let all our people observs the day and free blacks. And while slave laws stand, Chairman Congressional District Commit-unity of their Government demand of their labor being degraded, the white laborer will tee for the 7th District.

not expose himself to the degradation. So SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY the State must suffer in all its intcrests. Our f the treaty entered into between Generals Governor in his wiedom and unblinded by prejudice, sees this and therefore counsels demned as an assumption of authority by the best remedy. The Constitutional Amendassume, but also, and chiefly, as a proposal ernor says, "It is the most direct, practical of terms to the Southern Confederacy which and legitimats mode now left to us, to esinterregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, Gen. Grant on the aubject of peace, General and a suspension of production." If Kentucky will give her voice to this measure her prosfortb her loyalty will stand undoubted.

The Legislature at its coming session in May should come up manfully to this work. correspondence on the subject of surrender The great objection urged in the State against the Amendment is that it is an unwarranted interference with the affairs of the Slave States. Waiving this consideration-though it is, in our view, no interference whatever—is the objection a manly one or one worthy tha minds of statesmen? The question now is, not as to Northern interference, or to the evil working of its persistent Abolitionism, but as to what the interests of Kentucky and the Union require. Our Legislators should take a higher stan i-point Southern traitors. Davis and Breckinridge than mere prejudice and habit—as patriots and statesmen they should act. That Kentucky requires tha removal of slavery must be evident to all. If the Legislature will sanction the Amendment to the Constitution they will well serve the State, and it will bless them for it. If they refuse it, it is only on the ground of Northern interference and placing the State on a new basis. and, to use a homely phrase, they will be biting off their nose to spite their face.' We do most earnestly hope that the Legislament, and who, four years ago, commenced ture will calmly consider this vital ambject in of their labor Slavery is at an end, and why the rebellion against its authority which has the light of existing facts and "accept the logic of events." They should consider what with mourning, into which has been cram- the welfare of this State and the Union re-

The New York World gravely proposjuries which he received in the late murderous attack made upon him, he should be rerebels. How they bate him is evident to all by the attempted assassination. But as they he has so well held, and so highly honored. fensive and should be met with the scorn and indignity it merits. It is, in effect, an fault approval of the murder of Mr. Lincoln and World wept over the cruel death of our beloved President, but they were erocodile profuse, but they were only lip deep.

Here is its main argument for Mr. Sew. ard's removal:

"The South would feal much the same kind of repugnance to coming back with Mr. Seward in that position, that we of the North would to receiving the States back with Toombs for Governor of Georgia; Mason Governor of Virginia, Slidell of Louisiana, Jeff. Davis of Mississippi, and so on."

The World thus places the North and the South in the same attitude in this rebellion loyalty of the State and so advancing her of the loyal States to admitting the archprosperity and usefulness, is to plead his traitors who have been working for their declaims against those of the miserable trailor struction, to the full rights and privileges of made Governor by Bragg's army. Can a cilizensbip. Its views are disloyal in the ex Kentuckian allow that? The question is treme, and most untimely, coming as they do in this dark hour of the nation's mourn- labor cannot be regained in Kentucky ex-There are other vital objections to the ing over the death of its Chief Magistrateterms proposed, one main one being that no a death cruelly brought about by these very security is asked or given for the future. men whom the World thus places side by But we have not space now to dwell upon side with the patriots, Lincoln and Seward. them. If such terms were allowed in the The hissing of the Copperhead is not yet mauner proposed, vain have been all the Lushed. But it bad better beware The day

THE DEATH OF RICHARD COBDEN. -- At the moment of our great domestic loss says the up; whether rightfully or wrongfully New York Times, comes news of the death of the ablest and most intelligent friend of our woes, and as inimical to our future peace loug struggle. But they will not be grant. our country abroad, Richard Cobden. Few and unity. This revolution cannot go backed. The South may at any moment have English statesmen, living or dead, have ren- wards. As men of prudence and patriotism. peace; here are the terms .- "They can at dered greater service to the causa of liberty, any moment have peace simply by laying at home or abroad, than the leader of the down their arms and aubmitting to the na- Free-trade party of Great Britain. His loss tional authority under the Constitution." to his countrymen will become more appre-What lover of his country can ask more for ciable in years hereafter thau it is to-day. Much of the seed he sowed, as a social and political reformer, will spring up and bear It is with much pleasure that we publish worth, his large and enlightened views, his to day the correspondence between Gen. Brig. catholic sympathies with progress throughwith enrnest attention, and the facts enun- insular prejudices which mark so large a prospect of growing better until the revoluciated and commented on and the views proportion of his countrymen, gave him a broached be carefully considered by all our claim upon the regard of the American peoreaders. The truth of every word written by ple which will cause his memory to be long rassing to industry and deleterious to pros

tion.

The National Union Party of this (the 7th) Congressional District, are hereby re-

JOHN B. WILGUS,

destiny of this loved Commonwealth. Important Correspondence.

OFFICE OF OROANIZATION U. S. TROOPS,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,) Louisville Ky., April 20. To His Excellency, Thomas E. Bramlette, Gov-

ernor of Kentucky :

Sin: I write to call your attention to the disturbed condition of labor in Kentuckythe confusion produced by the nominal freedom of slaves, and the evils growing out of such freedom, while unsanctioned by Stats Legislation. The master can no longer hold his slaves, or depend on their lahor for a aingle day, so that producers cannot calculate their erops or pursua agriculture with any degree of certainty. Having become restless and dissatisfied, the slaves leave their homes, and setting their faces toward Louisvills, journey for days over long miles to these Headquarters, as the Mecca where freedom may be found, when that freedom should reach them in their homes, and they not he forced to become outcasts and wanderera in order to enjoy it. Our cities and towns throughout the State are crowded to excess with these refugees from labor, and hundreds

are daily arriving to swell the throng. The people unable to feed the large surplus population suddenly thrown upon them. want and auffering has already begun, and demoralization and crims will follow as natnral consequences. The government, our ministers and the christian people are doing all they can, but it is not in their power wholly to meet the public wants in this respect. It is for you, Governor, and your legislature to obviate the arising evils by at once passing the constitutional amendment,

The moment you do this, you will quiet the minds of the negroes, those who have left will return, and those still at home will remain to till the soil, now so much in need deny it, or by withholding proper State Legislation seek to retain longer the shadow of an institution that was always worthless?

Negro enlistment has bankrupted slavery in Kentucky, over 22,000 of the most valuable slaves having already gone into service. while the few thousands left are being rapid es that in case Mr. Seward survives the in- ly gathered up by recruiting officers and put into the army. Even old men and hove are found to be fit for duty in invalid regimenta, and are taken. From seventy to one bunmoved from the Cabinet. The reason given dred enlist daily, freeing under the law of is that he is especially obnoxious to Southern March 2d, 1865, an average of five wo men and children per man. Thus from 300 to 500 black people are daily made free through the instrumentality of the army. have failed to remove him, the World re- How long can Kentucky stand such a draft quires that the Government should obey upon her slave population? To what purtheir will and put him out of the position pose is it for the Legislature to refuse to act when the result is only a question of time? Kentucky needs what black labor she has In view of the assassination of our late left to till her soil, and her slaves can now Secretary of State, such advice is highly of fields than the army; but if she will not free them at home, then the army must absorb them; and if Kentucky suffers it is her own

While in a state of transition the present of the attempt on Mr. Seward's life. The disturbed relations of capital and labor must continue, but by freeing the slaves at one blow and getting at the bottom of the question it would end; your people could then States still retain their authority and the tears it shed-its lamentations were most proceed to reorganize labor upon a new basis. Clearly it is the intention and policy of this Government to make every black per son in it free, securing to every one their own hody and their own labor, and the sooner Kentucky makes up her mind to accept the new order of things and to establish labor upon a free paid basis, the better it will be

I earnestly commend this subject to your consideration, hoping that your wisdom will devise speedily some means to remedy the Statutes, including those of the winter Session evils I have mentioned.

I am Sir, with sentiments of Respect and esteem, Your ob't serv' FRANKFORT, Ky., April 22.

GENERAL: Your communication of the its publication will be given. 20th inst. did not reach the until the evening

I concur with you in the opinion that a prosperous and healthy system of regulated cept upon a free basis. The result of rebellion has been to withdraw from slave labor all protection, and to destroy the power to protect it. The affect of rebellion been to revolutionize the popular judgment upon the subject of slavery, and fix upon it the inexorable decree of "extermination. Were all the legitimate powers of the Government now exerted to foster into vigor, instead of to destroy, it may well be queation ed whether this would succeed in building i needless now to inquire. Slavery is regarded by the masses as the fruitful source of all we must accept the logic of events and recognize exisiting facts end, I accept as one of the facts ordained by this revolution, wrought out by rebellion That it should end as speedily as possible, is a corollary which a practical wisdom and prudent common sense must deduce from the demonstration of our experiences. whole labor system is broken up and utterfruit in the future. With us his eminent ly demoralized. Slavery has become an incubus upon our energies; a burden to our advancement, and a negative to our pros perity. There is no hope of improvement under the present regime, nor the slightes tion has been fully accomplished in universal emancipation. The transition period from slave to free labor must ever be embarperity. It is, therefore, in my judgment, the requirement of wisdom and of a prudent regard to our best interests and highest prosperity, as well as the mandate of an exalted april 28-4t.

S50 for the recovery of the horse. Address care Drawer No. 126, Louisville, Ky.

April 28-4t. patriotism, that we should conform, as read ly and speedily as practicable, to this decree of the revolution-foreordained by reellion-and now sealed with the unaltera ols judgment of the American people. Th scholium which I deduce from the logic of events is, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution is tha most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry and a suspension of production.

In accepting these facts and thua acting ipon them, we have to give up what was to is valued at many juillions of dollars, and to overcome the educated habits and prejudices fostered by our country. No easy task to the occasion, and will not now full below the measure of their fame, nor shrink from making those sacrifices which tha peace and patriotism, and thus seal forever the lofty

This contribution of our life-trained habits and prejudices, and surrender to the public peace of many milliona of property-ir excess of what any other loyal State has contributed during our struggle to maintain our national life-will give Kentucky on the historic page a just precedence in the ranks of the loyal and patriotic States. The

emancipation of slaves costs our Northern brethren no sacrifics of interest, no immolation of habits, no conquest of prejudices. no disturbance of social relations, no break ng up of economical arrangements, no in convenience or loss whatever. They can easily make the sacrifice, for they expend nothing. But to us it is the loss of many millions of dollars, the surrender of the trained habits and prejudices of a life, and ncura the perils, inconveniences and losses, which ever result from the sudden breaking up of long and peacefully establiabed socia and economical relationa and interests. We have been much abused because we could not see that the existence of our Government de-pended upon either the continuance or discon-trust, first lien of record, on reai inuance of slavery. Yet we have attests our devotion to the Government of the Un-

on by furnishing more than our due

proportion of soldiers to defend and maintain

With us, in Kentucky, the negro has neve been a cause nor an object of strife. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, has been and is the mainspring of our action, the substance of our loyal hopes, and the support of our patriotism. Though others were unwilling to have the Union without slavery, or the Union with slavery, we have ever been for the Union with or without slavery, and for maintain ing the Government over an unbroken Un ion, cost what it might. This has been our loyal purpose throughout this struggle Instead of abuse from those who make no sacrifices, we deserve respect and confidence for what we have dons and for what we have borne. Those who direct the powers of our Government, should bear in mind that their mission is not to destroy slavery—for that is an accomplished fact-but to preserve and restore the Government of the Union. hand should be gentle and assisting, which is laid upon the habits and prejudices of a loyal people-not heavy and coercivs. Our prejudices may be detached with a gentle hand without pain or injury; but if torn asunder with a ruda hand, it will lacerate the popular mind, and pain the public heart,

without henefiting freedom. For the sake of the peaceful and kindly relations of our country, it is to be honed that our brethren of the Northern States may more generally understand and better appreciate these facts. I am of those whose unfaltering faith ia "that all things work to gether for good" to those who love our country, and who dare maintain our Goverument at any peril and with every sacri fice. But those who demand most ars not those who usually make thareadiest sacrifices for their country's good.

I am. General, Yours respectfully, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

We are under obligations to Hon. L W. Powell for several very valuable official and public documents. He has our thanks for his kind remembrance of us. We are also grateful to Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman for ths important documents with which he has furnished us.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to he published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar. the General Laws of Kentucky enaoted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under ap propriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be he complete in one volume with a thorough Index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legai profession, and to all officers in the civil depart. ments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of

GRAND FENIAN BALL.

The Brotherhood of Frankfort will give their Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's Baud, of Lexington, will be in attendance. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock, precisely, at which time a Flag will be presented to the Brothorhood by the Ladies of Frankfort. After supper the Ball will be continued. Tickets are limited, and can only he procured by application to P. Joyce, Cornelius, McAuliff, and John Haly three of the managers.

Every thing which can ald enjoyment to the ccasion will be done hy the managers, and also by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Capital Ho tel, and we doubt not this first Ball of the Fon an Brotherhood will iong be remembered with pleasure by all who may engage in its feativities.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be pubished, a new editlen of the Civil and Criminal Codos of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of deoisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is prepering this work. Due notice will be given of its publication.

ATT \$100 Reward. STOLEN-On Tuesday night, April 4, from my farm, near Beard's Staton, a light iron gray HORSE, fully 16 hands high, 7 years old, and left eye a little dim-racks and paces under the saddle, and trots well in harness.

650 reward for the apprehension of the thief,

PILES! A SURE CURE E VERY BODY is being oured of this distressing disease by the nee of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used It: Mr. Charles W. Lundram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cared after asing one pot of Dr. Strickiand's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but oould obtain no relief, hut one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect oure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffer-

ing to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ask or

Dr. Strickiand's Pile Remedy) May 25, 1864-w&twly-\$25.

STATEMENT

OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 8d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock The amount of capital stock paid up 70.000 00

ASSETS.

estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15 ctock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-oured hy deed of trust on real es-tate.....

Loans on policies In force, hearing six per cont. interest..... 174,820 23 Loans on undoubted personal seourity, due within sixty days...... Stock honds subject to call at sixty 9,425 89 days notice, approved personal se-18.900 00 Premiums due on Policies In hands of Agents and others awalting re-

11,100 00

4,425 80

59,012 85

40.412 85

turns 17.855 49 amounts due from Agents not lncluded in ahove 1,604 45 Cash on deposite in Banks and In 5,998 46 Office furniture, iron safe, &o., (home i,814 09

411 00 15 80 Revenue stamps. Total amount of all essets of the-Company, except future premiums receivable ...\$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to he redeemed this year, or added to policles..... Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....

Claims on two policies resisted by the Cempany, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000. No other cleims or liabilities, except the liability on policies In force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutuel Life Insurance Compeny, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as hefore stated, of which the principal pertion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principei ioans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-dividual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life

InsuranceCompany.
(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELEY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersign ed Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county .--- In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth dey of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five (Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865. S
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALDERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankstetements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that seid Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as Frast Annual Ball, at the Capital Hotel, required hy seid act, the said Albert G. Hodges, Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of in-surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may bo revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the state. nents above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one han. dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the

day and year ebove written. W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-A. G. HODGES, Agent. Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865-ew-329.



UST received at the old Agency, a large sup-ply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not alreedy habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I sey make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. S. C. BULL sfaction. Foh. 24, 1865-4m.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Rapk of V of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holdon in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the djoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE-West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Fobruary 22, IS60-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO. RACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adfoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

> LYSANDER HORD. ATTORNEY AT LAW. FRANKFORT, KY.

RACTICES Low in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is en St. Clnir street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HABLAN, JA. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN Attorners at Law. FRANKFORT, KY.

ILL practice lnw in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covingtoa, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklia, Woodford, Sholby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of coims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attead to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863—1f.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE. BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

VILL practice in the Court of Appenls and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op dosito Commonwealth Printing Office E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Fill proctice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices-Faankfoat and Danville. Sept. 14, 1863-by.



www. myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trede. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has hod the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retiro from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Gruham and myself purchased his entirestock on hand, which, togother with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply vory ample.

ANTI-UHULETA MIATUKE!

Secomposition of astringents, absorbents, stim advance of their press, are to us the snrest gnaranty—that a majority ere with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develope iate political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the ourrent news, and to develope some important for Diarrheea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of in a mercantile community. FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.



Wo have also concluded to manufacture and WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and

We are also prepared to effer special induce-ments to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intond to keep and offer on reesonable terms.
Individuals or families can feel assured that nll orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-

fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

V. RERAERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS. VOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which thoy will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business iu ell its branches, and will warrant their work te give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall and next door to the Postoffice.

For Dye

Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. Governor of the Commonwealt hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$200) for the approbansion of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. have hereunto set my hand and caused the soal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Dono at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Gegoraor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Socretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Scoretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexfon, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the lost word of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 21, 1864-3m-348.

J. R. GRUNDY

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT. 205 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20.-6m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been mede known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforosaid, de hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the soid GEO. DOLLARS for the epprehension of the soid GEO. W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have herounto set my hand, end caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank.ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and L.S. n the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Covernor: E. L. VANWINELE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Paor, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

HE most direct route from the interior of Ken

tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North western Cities and Towns. But one change of

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Loxington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at :13 д. м. and 12:30 г. м. Leave Covington, daily, (Suudeys excepted) at д. м. and 1:35 г. м.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A.M., end 12:25 P.M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A.M., and 3:45 P.M.
Passengers can leeve by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Leuis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

LEAVE ABRIVE

Nicholasville.11:40 A. M. Covington6:00 P. M.
Lexington12:30 P. M. Chicago9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati......7:00 P. M. St. Louis....10:46 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Expross Train at 10 P. M., having time
for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives nt Covington et

tor Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives nt Covington et 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, end taking the 2:00 r. m. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lnfayetto, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Kookuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through lickets, annly at the offices of the

For through lickets, apply at the offices of the company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-tf



FLUX! STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!

will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrheea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrheea and Dysenter the control of the first number on Mondny, April 18th, 1864. Mixture. If you suffer with Disrrhoa and Dysentery try one bottle,

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valueble year. medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS. Patented October 13, 1863.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnots, llats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-Wearing Apparel.

REFA SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that suin. Variwould otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any can can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, Fronch, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyoing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase llowe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10

Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price-10 ocuts. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and denlers generally. Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

Kentucky River Coal

HAVE just roceived a fresh snpply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghingheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office. Fyou want your Hatr Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feh. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort. AVING engaged the services of an excel-lent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, frest light bread hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's cld stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865-2w.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST. THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman effice, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent edvocate of the bost interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each The publication will be commenced in as short

a time as the necessary preparation can be mnde.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to oac copy gratis. TERMS-Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00

Weekly, per year, in advance...... Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: QEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon ditional Union Men.

ROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though semewhat nileviated by the partial supply of loynl journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissetisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Domanding thet the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have nil the mesns necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Gevernment—whilst the war centinues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it tought that those who have inaugurated and presecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recegnizing the rebellion as gigonic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed whitst we see

hnrshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the anthority of the Gevernment. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union meneverywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest meens of securing a lasting and honoroble

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, for in

To City Subscribers, poyable to the Corrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, paynble in advaned, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one

431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian, DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kontucky, ns a weekly religious pa-per, under the editorial control of the Rev. En-warn P. Humphary and the Rev. Stephen YEAKES. It is preposed to produce an old-fash-ioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict aleginnee to the Presbyterian Church in the Uni ted States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. Tho paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church,—it doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering ndhercace to its General Assembly and to its Institu it is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the ife of the nation connot be saved. This senti ment will be freely nttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controver-sy and discussion will be left to the secular pa-

and ruling olders, from narious parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kontucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columas. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a yesr, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first aumber will he issued as seen as the printing office ona be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of Address, WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,

Commissioner's Notice. 11. M. Bedford, assignoe of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Potty, and John Petty, Plaintiff,

Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendante. Petition in Equity.

Petry. Zach. Petry, and John Petry. Creditors will file their claims with me at least twenty days before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required. by law in case of claims ngainst the estate of deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Muster Commissioner.

Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.

March 28—swJel.

Statement of the Condition



ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March. 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and is paid up. ASSETS. Real Estate unincumbered, . Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hunds of Ag'ts 44,000 44,000 00 semi-annnal interest, Cloveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct. semi-annnal interest, Cloveland & T. Railroad, 4,025 00 Total assets of Company,... (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual

25,000 29,000 00 (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-nnual Interest,.... P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d

semi-annual interest . Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,..... Conn. River Railroad Co.,

38,000

39,140 00

M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., somi-annual interest, Little Miami Railroad Co., 10,000 10,600 00 M'tgoge Bonds, 6 per ct., aemi-annual interest,... aemi-annual interest,.....
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,
M'tgago Bonds, 6 per ct.,
semi-annuel intorest,.....
Wayno County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cont. semiannusl interest...........
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr.
cent., semi-annual int.,... 50,000 52,500 00 25,000 25,000 00

25,000 27,500 00 Breoklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-an-

60,000 65,400 00 A 75.000 81.750 00 1874, 5 per cent., semi-an-nual intorest,...... United States Coupon Bonds 196,000 196,000 00 1881, 6 per cent., semi-en-

nual interest, United States [5-20s.] Cou-pon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., emi-annual interest... Connectiont State Script, 6 200,000 200,000 00 ct., semi-ennual interest, R. I. Stote Stock, 6 per 50,000 52,500 00

ct., scmi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00 Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. semi-annual interest,..... Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., 100,000 110,000 00 10,000 11,000 00 semi-anuual interest Michigan Stete Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest, 25,000 N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., serai-annual interest,..... N. Y. Stato Stock, 6 pr. ct., 31,000 34,720 00 ct., semi-ennual interest, Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e 76,000 50,920 00 Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.....

Atlantic Mutual Insurence Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864,..... 500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 300 Shares Conn. River R. cester R. R. Co. Stock, 50 Sbares Conn. River Co. 10.700 16.050 00 5,000 50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, 5,000 1,800 I,800 00 20,000 21,600 00 11,500 00 10 000 20,000 15,000 00

Bank S'k, Boston, Mass., 200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo... 100 Shares Merchanta Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo...... 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo..... 400 Shares Farmers and Mo-500 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, llartford, Conn., 440 Shares Farmers & Me-30,000

25,000 14,000 200 Shares City Bank Stock, 20,000

200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Coan,.... 100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.... 400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, 20,000 S'k, N. Y. City,

10,000

10,000

40,000

30,000

vers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, 10,000 10,700 00 20,000 21,000 00 30,000 34,200 00 10,000 10,200 00 Stock, N. Y. City,...... 20 Shnres Merchants Bank 48,000 00 40,000 44,090 00 41,000 27,000 00 20,000 30,000 31,800 00 10,000 11,000 00 30,000 20,000 20,000 19,400 00 10,000 10,500 00 10,000 11,200 00 20,000 24,000 00

800 Shares Butchers & Dro-

20,000 25,000 00

19,000 00 \$3,401,938 56 * LIABILITIES.
The amount of Linbilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, .. Losses adjusted and duo, ... Losses adjusted and not due,.... Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or 25,000 26,500 00 122,625 02 small, for printing, &c. 25,900 29,250 00 Total liabilities, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, | AS.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius
J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, dopose und say, each for himself soys, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the
affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND
DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in
Stocks and Eonds; that the above described
investments, nor my part thereof, are mede for
the benefit of any individual exercising authority
in the management of said Compony, ner for any in the management of said Compeny, ner for any other persons or persons whatever; and thet they are the nbove described officers of the said Ætna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary. 30,000 33,900 00

Subscribed and aworn to before me, a L.S. Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Prace. No. 20, Renewel.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864. This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS es Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hart-ford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office tho statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an eot, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," opproved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undering been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company's possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforestick in the said trensect and permitted to take risks and trensect business of insurence and the said office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the nn-dersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred

and fifty thousand dollars In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day end year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw. NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, ou the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about I15 pounds, black color Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox ville Tennessec.

The owner cnn come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the WM. CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

& Frankfort Railroads. **阿里里里** On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864 23,410 22,239 50
50,000 110,000 00
30,000 33,600 00
10,700 16,050 00

XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview.
Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington

nt Lonisvillo at 7:10, P. M. 1,250 00 ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 3:20, P. M. Leaves Frnnkfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50, A. M.

5,000 00 FRIEGIIT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Snndays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864 .- tf

> Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

N and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains DOLLARS for each of the unknown murderers, will run daily (Sundaya excepted) as fol-

24,000 00 lows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35

A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Religious connections at Parison and Belleview connections at Parison and Belleview connections at Parison and Belleview connections at Parison and In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I Belleview, connecting at Eminonce with stage fo New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-rodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles 35,550 00 at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab 33,750 00 Orchard, Somersot, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A.
M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort nt 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) nt 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.
M. to 5 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A.
M., and will leave Louisville at 8:50, A.
M. arriving at Frankfort nt 7:15 P. M.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY,
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) nt 6:00 A. M.
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.
M. to 5 P. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.

10,800 00

10,800 00

47,600 00

40,500 00

38,000 00

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.

A. to 5 P. M.

Same distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting honse, ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old this spring, shoo on the right fore foct, small white spot on the right fore shoulder, with anddle, blanket and bridle on, whon taken up. Appraised by me to One Hundred and I further information can be had at the Depot in Lonisville, corner of Jeffersou and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,

Superintendant.

LLOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C. 38,000 00 Jan. 9, 1864.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1865

Everybedy wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by 30,000 00 having nicely

> pranted bill beads. COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

> JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style 200 00 of the art, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

> August 8, 1860. LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. We are prepared to execute all kinds of

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LAWYER'S BRIEFS Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and

BLANKS. Clerks, Sheriffs, and all ethor kinds of Blanks,

printed on short notice and moderate terms .. Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that RICHARD WILLIAMS did, on the th day of February, 1865, kill and murder John Nenl, at Centre, Metcalfe county, and has

fled from justice;
Now, thorefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do
hereby offer a rownrd of TWO HUNDRED AND
FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the
said Richard Williams, and his delivery to the jailor of Metcaffe county within one year from the
data hereof.

date hereof: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hund, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of February A. D. 1865, and In the 73d year o. the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. March 14, 1865-sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM B. KEAS, was, on the night of the 25th day of November, 1864, by some unknown porson or persons murdered.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for each of the unknown murderers,

have hereunto set my hand and cau the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixen. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Jan., A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor E. L. VAN WINELE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

July 27, 1864 .-- 340-tw&w84*